BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Bragg's Army—Later from the North.

ATLANTA, Nov. 18.—Advices from the front give nothing new.

A correspondent of the *Register*, at Little Tennessee river, says that Gen. Wheeler has intercepted a letter from Burnside's Adjutant General to his Quartermaster in Kentucky, stating that he had only ten days' rations, and God only knows where the next would come from.

A special dispatch mentions a rumor that Sherman has crossed the Tennessee river at White's Bluff with twenty thousand men and is moving towards Rome.

Another special dispatch says the Lookout battery opened on the enemy's trains crossing at Brown's Ferry.

Louisville dates to the 12th have been received by flag of truce.

The enemy have been on quarter rations.

The citizens of Chattanooga are suffering greatly, and are being sent North to keep from starving.

A train on the Bardstown road was burned by the rebels.

Cincinnati dispatches state that the rebel privateers were cruising near Sandusky, supposed for the object of the release of the prisoners on Johnston's Island and to act as pirates.

Longstreet's forces have crossed the Tennessee at Loudon. His cavalry are reported in nine miles of Knoxville. The enemy are falling back before them.

Gen. Bragg's General Order advises the soldiers to prefer an honorable death on the battle-field to languishing in Northern dungeons till the close of the war.

Still Later From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—Baltimore papers of the 17th have been received.

The expedition under Bank's has landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande, after experiencing very heavy weather.

The government works at Fort Brown were destroyed by the Confederates. When they saw the Yankees had landed the town of Brownsville was set on fire by the Confederates, but the Unionists resisted them and a bloody fight occurred. The 15th Maine Reg't was ordered to support the Unionists.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, confined at Fortress Monroe for several months, has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

The steamer *Sunny Side* was destroyed by fire a few days ago near Island No. 16. Cargo consisted of 1,360 bales cotton, which, together with the boat, is a total loss. Thirty passengers, including eight ladies, were drowned in attempting to get ashore.

Rumored that Gov. Gamble and Lt. Gov. Hill, of Missouri, will shortly tender their resignation.

An arrival from Havanna brings later advices from Mexico. It is said that the Interventionists have been defeated in various engagements by the troops of the Juarez Government. It is also said the party of the Republic will gain strength with the people by putting Gen. Comonfort at the head of the National troops.

The arrival of Maximillian is anxiously looked for by the friends of monarchy.

The Confederate steamer *Georgia*, put into Santa Cruza, Teneriffe, on the 15th ult., to obtain supplies of coal and provisions.

A lot of Rebel Documents were captured in the *Cornubia*; among them letters from B. DeLeon, Paris, to President Davis, in one of which he expresses the belief that there is no intention on the part of France to recognize the Confederacy.

Gold in New York Monday, 147¼.

Earl Russell has proposed a base of negotiation between Germany and Denmark on the Holstein question. It is stated that authority to build the rebel rams in France was given under assurance that they were intended for the Chinese.

From East Tennessee --- Important Rumors.

ABINGDON, Nov. 19.—The firing reported at Bull's Gap was at Knoxville. Plenty of rumors afloat of its re-occupation by our forces, but no official confirmation.

Burnside has two regiments of cavalry at Lick Creek, twelve miles below Greenville.

From the Trans-Mississippi--- The Yankees Again Whipped.

MOBILE, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch from Tangipahoa, dated 16th, says that a letter received from a member of General Green's staff announces the defeat of two Yankee columns in Louisiana. Franklin's division encountered a portion of Taylor's army under Gen. Green, near Alexandria on the 5th, and after a stubborn fight the Yankees were routed with loss of stores and six hundred prisoners.

Wetzel's division is reported to have been routed by Gen Taylor near Opeloushee. The expedition is said to be abandoned, a portion of the troops having returned to Port Hudson and Baton Rouge.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 19.—Enemy firing slowly from Gregg upon Sumter. Nothing new this morning.

From the Charleston Mercury of Tuesday.]

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES—MATTERS IN BEAUFORT.

Last week James, a verry intelligent and observant negro, who ran away about a year ago from Mr. Wm. R. Habersham's plantation, on the Ogeechee River, Georgia, and who has since been living amongst the Yankees in and near Beaufort, made his escape through the enemy's lines and returned to seek his master. His account of the condition of affairs in Beaufort is interesting, and in some respects important.

During the greater portion of his absence, James has been used as a servant on the plantation of Mr. Edward Walker, six miles from Beaufort, by a Yankee, named Thompson, the "Superintendent" of Negroes. Thompson has his two sisters living with him, and acting as school-marms. He says that a regiment of white troops is stationed at Mr. Tom Baynard's, and another white regiment at Barnwell's brick house. These regiments are relieved every week; and from these two points, as centres, the enemy throw out their pickets. From July 8 to the middle of October there were but 3000 troops on Beaufort and Paris Island, and in that neighborhood. But, during the last three weeks, heavy reinforcements had arrived—some from Morris Island, but the bulk of them from the North. Of these last, many came handcuffed. A new General and several Colonels were among the fresh arrivals.

The Yankees say that they cannot take Charleston from the front, but hope to reduce it from the rear. From the statements that he heard, James gathered that they intend to open a heavy fire from the front on Charleston, on Savannah and on some point near Ashepoo—this last to be the main attack. They do not expect to take the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at once, but while the demonstrations at Charleston and Savannah occupy our attention, they hope to be able to lay waste Ashepoo, cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and fortify their foothold on the main. They have the guns for this attack on Ashepoo now ready at Hilton Head, having received two shiploads of artillery from the North. James believes that this movement against Ashepoo is certainly resolved upon, and will soon take place.

The Yankees have ordered a conscription of all negro men between the ages of 18 and 45. This conscription was to have taken place yesterday (Monday), and it was to avoid this compulsory display of martial ardor that James forsook the enemy. He says that the negroes who led the assault on Battery Wagner were drunk at the time, and the remnant not killed cannot be made to fight again. The Yankees are very brutal in their treatment of the negroes. The negro men of Col. Heyward, as soon as they arrived at Beaufort, was put into the army. The small pox prevailed extensively on Paris Island. The houses of Mr. Nat. Heyward and Mr. John Barnwell, in Beaufort, are occupied as hospitals. A white "superintendent" is placed upon every plantation, except such as have been "sold" to Yankee settlers. They are quartering up the land into 20 acre lots, and persuading the negroes to put up cabins and rent these lots. There is a telegraph from Beaufort Island to Hilton Head, *via* Paris Island, and from Beaufort towards Port Royal Ferry. A Captain Paine (whom we took prisoner on a scout between Morris and James Island, and a millwright named Saulsbury, are the two greatest Yankee scouts, and have frequently been over to the main. General Gillmore has sent North for 40,000 men, and some of them, (all drafted men) have come. On Land's End two negro men have been shot dead for swearing that they would not fight; one of them belonged to Mr. Richard Fuller, and the other to Brig-Gen. Finegan.

Whatever portions of the above facts are based upon hearsay, were obtained by James from his Yankee taskmaster Thompson, and from the white soldiers whom he happened to meet.

In regard to the threatened attack on the Main, in Gen. Walker's District, we may remark that the lowest points on the Asheopo and Combahee Rivers, available for the landing of a hostile force, would be Chapman's Fort, on the Ashepoo and Field's Point on the Combahee. Both these places are already strengthened by fortifications, and we trust that these works may not fail, either through the deficiency of men or guns of sufficient calibre, to repel any advance the enemy may attempt in that direction.

THE NORTH WILL OFFER NO PEACE.—The Charleston *Mercury* says:

The men and the party in power in the United States can never *voluntarily* make a peace with the Confederate States. They have not only foolishly severed a lucrative connection and plunged the Northern States into a war, but, to carry it on in the way they deem expedient, they have overturned the Constitution of the United States, with the liberties it guaranties. They have set up in the United States as absolute a despotism as exists in Russia or Turkey. Now, for these enormous injuries and crimes, as well as those against the Confederate States, they are accountable. The day of peace will be a day of reckoning with them. Whilst the war lasts, the mighty armies they control, and the war-spirit they have evoked, tend to keep down all questioning of the folly of their statemanship, and of the abuse and usurpation of power. Nothing can save them from a powerful reaction in the Northern States, which will sweep them from power, and probably bring them to the gallows, but success in the war. If they conquer the South, they may be able to sustain themselves by the prospect of lucre and dominion which our conquest will afford. But to begin the war and end it with failure, and the debt and ruin which their tyranny and this failure must bring to the Northern States, is more than they dare accomplish. Not only the love of power, but respectacility, life itself, compels them to go on as long as they can. Their destruction is certain, if the South is not subjugated. Hence, as long as they can raise troops, and are permitted, they will carry on the war, and they will carry it on to our utter destruction, rather than face a failure which must produce their own personal destruction.

So far as the men and party now in power in Washington, therefore, are concerned, we may as well make up our minds to the stern fact that no peace will be voluntarily made by these criminals with the Confederate States.

But neither the elements of peace at the North, nor the commercial and industrial interests of Europe, are likely to rise to potency or exercise any commanding influence in this struggle, until the Confederate States satisfy the world of military power competent to independence. It can be done only by a vigorous and successful conduct of the war.

To be sure, time is our friend, and circumstances may change to our advantage. Human obstacles may be removed by the dispensation of Providence. The death of the Empress of Russia saved Frederick the Great and the Prussian Kingdom. Seward, Lincoln, Russell, Palmerston, *et id omne genus*, are mortal. And even of such great personages had their policies,

"There is a Providence
That shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will."

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The Greensboro *Patriot* of the 19th, says:

The 21st Regiment, Hoke's brigade—which has been on detached duty in this State for some time past under command of that officer, has been ordered to report at Richmond, and the whole regiment take the trains at High Point to-day.

This regiment has done good service since it has been in this State. We were told by an officer of the regiment yesterday that they have returned to the service at least five deserters or recusant conscripts to each man in the regiment.

Co. M, Capt. J. E. Gilmer, of the 21st. is made up entirely from this county. We have been pleased to see many of these gallant men in our town during their stay in this section.

As a token of the esteem in which they are held by the people of the county, a handsome dinner was prepared for them at Alamance Church on Tuesday last.

A fine table was also set for them at Troy's Store in Randolph county, one day last week.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. FRIDAY. NOV. 20, 1863. NO. 9.

The following telegrams were received too late for our Western mail on Wednesday night:

From Southwestern Virginia.

ABINGDON, Nov. 18.—The first number of Brownlow's *Whig* ("Rebel Ventilator,") has been received, and contains no news of interest. It is filled with abuse, and says that if the Union forces are compelled to leave the country he will make it a howling wilderness. He says I glory in vending my batteries from my old fortifications, beginning with this hell born, hell bound rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off my work of faith, labor and love.

The Federal Court, under Judge Trigg, will convene shortly, and arbitrary arrests complained of by traitors will be tender mercies compared with the indictments before that Court, and in a lengthy article, says that slavery cannot longer exist in Tennessee.

Charles McGhee, Columbus Powell and M. Salter, of Kentucky, have been sent to that State upon a requisition of Gov. Bramlett.

Heavy firing reported in the direction of Bull's Gap on Monday.

From Bragg's Army.

ATLANTA, Nov. 18.—Advices from the front are unimportant.

A special dispatch says that a Battery planted on an eminence near the mouth of Chickamauga opened yesterday on the enemy's camps on the opposite of the Tennessee river, shelling for half an hour with great effect, dispersing the enemy in every direction. The enemy attempted to reply with two guns, but were completely driven from their position.

From Richmond

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—At auction to-day, Bonds of the 100,000,000 loan brought 114 and interest; bonds of the 15,000,000 loan 190; ditto, registered, 155; Virginia registered sixes 250 to 255; North Carolina eights 255 and interest. All bonds and stocks offered sold at high prices.

A flag-of-truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday with returned prisoners, but brought no papers. A steamer is expected daily with released surgeons.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Nvo. 18.

APPLES—Green	$15 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$45
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$70
Superfine	$60
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	50c
HAY——Per hundred	$5
LARD	$2 25
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL—	$9
NAILS—Scarce	$1 50
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$100 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$7
RAGS	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT—	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$3 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 00
WHEAT	$12

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, at Pacific, Franklin county, N. C., on Monday, November 23d, the following articles: A pair of splendid Iron Grey Horses; a No. 1 Buggy Horse; a pair of fine young Mules; some Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Oats, Potatoes, Salt, Fat Hogs, Sows and Shoats, three yoke of Oxen, Cows and Sheep, two large Iron Kettles, set of Woodshop and Blacksmith Tools, 1 two-horse Wagon and Harness, 1 set of one horse Wagon Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, a lot of Iron and Cast and Spring Steel; a lot of Log and Trace Chains, Farming Utensils, and many other articles. [Nov 19-3t*] J. C. PURFOY.

WANTED TO RENT.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE AND ALL NECESsary out-houses, with a good garden, for which I will pay BANK MONEY, in bills of the denomination of 10's, 20's or 50's. Address me at the Progress Office.
Nov 17-3t K.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.
GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BASON, DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY MAKES known that he is now in his office over Mr. Pescud's. N. B.—Those wishing to consult or who expect his professional services, should let it be known at once.

"Now, is the watchword of the wise;
Now, is inscribed upon the banner of the prudent."
Nov 13-1w

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct-20-oawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

FOUND.

A LADY'S BLACK VEIL WAS PICKED UP ON the street yesterday evening and left at the Progress office. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement.
Nov. 13-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:
11 bbls. Holt's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2½ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;
The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.
Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.
THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 18-td Adm'r.

HARDWARE, &c., FOR SALE AT HIGH POINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, IN GOOD quantities, the following articles in the Hardware line viz: Hand Saws, Mill Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Wood Saws, Iron Back Saws, Scroll Saws, Chisels, Augers, Bitts, Gimblets, Drawing Knives, Adses, Hammers, Planes, Plane Irons, Wrought and Butt Hinges, Door Locks, Butcher Knives, Chopping Knives, Razors, Casters, Window Springs, Shoe Awls, Shoe Punches, Grind Stone Cranks, Woffle Irons, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks and Horns, Hay Forks, with various other articles in this line, in small quantities. He has also on hand 400 yards Wool Jeans, 3 dozen Soft Fur Hats, with various other articles out of the Hardware line, all of which he will sell at prices to suit the times.
GEORGE F. FISHER,
Nov 17-6t* Hight Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON Thursday, 26th November, 1863, near Brinkleyville, N. C., two Houses and Lots; a lot of Household Furniture; one Piano; a Buggy and Harness, &c.—Terms cash. [Nov 17-3t*] J. H. PAGE.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, METAL FRAME, soft sweet-toned PIANO, can be had by early application, on favorable terms.
Nov 17-tf L. BRANSON.

COTTON FOR SALE.

SIXTY-THREE BALES COTTON IN GEORGIA, well stored in tin roof warehouse, and in the safest part of the State. Apply early to me at Kittrell's Depot. [Nov 13-10t] C. B. RIDDICK.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT STORE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Town of Henderson, N. C.; also two residences.—The dwellings are very comfortable and out-houses good.
Nov 13-10t C. B. R., Kittrell's Depot.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,
J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.:
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL IN CHARLOTTE, ON MONDAY, 23d instant, 60 Shares of Stock in the N. C. R. R. Co.
S. A. HARRIS,
Nov 12-1w Auctioneer.

LAND SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the case of "William G. Hill and others *ex parte*" made at Fall Term, A. D., 1863, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, will proceed to sell the land in the pleadings mentioned and described on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1863. The first tract contains about 200 acres, is located about two miles from the city of Raleigh, and is bounded on the East by the Lunatic Asylum, on the South by William Grimes', and on the West by S. H. Young's. The other tract adjoins the land of S. H. Young and Dr. F. J. Haywood, and lying between Dry Branch and Bushy Branch, and contains about 25 acres. There is a large two story dwelling with all necessary out-houses on the first named tract, known as the Spring Hill or Hunter place.

The sale will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh at 12 M. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXcellent one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address at Boon Hill, N. C. A. M. ROCWEL.
Nov 9-eod3t

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.
THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.
Standard copy till forbid.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.
Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.;
July 6-tf Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house door in the town of Louisburg, N. C., one likely NEGRO BOY. He is the best hostler and driver in the State to his age, also a good house servant, and would make a splendid waiter in a hotel—healthy and strong, with good qualities, and would make a good farm hand. Also, at the same time and place, one fine ROCKAWAY, and DOUBLE HARNESS, all in good order.
H. HARRIS,
Nov 13-1ds Louisburg, N. C.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.
CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 6-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS.

One square or more lines, as here:

One day	$1 00	Uncertain	$ 9 50
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	27 50
Four days	3 50	One month	36 00
Five days	4 00	Two months	60 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Asson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do.
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen.: (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert F Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Guilford; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College, (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.
WM. A SMITH.
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE $100 FOR THE APPREHENSION OF my boy LAWSON, who left my house on the 13th of this month. Said boy is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and had on when leaving a black velvet cap, black pants, dark frock coat and an over sack. He was with me while stationed in Goldsboro last winter and was pretty well known there. He may attempt to reach the enemy's lines beyond that point.
BEDFORD BROWN, M. D.,
Nov 19-5t* Yanceyville, N. C.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office. Nov 11-tf

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25 6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not feel as himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care.
FRANK L. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL place of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 1-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA States, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 26-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1863.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail what you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Running the Blockade.

An immense business has been done by blockade runners, and besides private profits, the Governments, State and Confederate, have been largely benefitted. Many a North Carolina regiment has been furnished with clothes and shoes that probably would have suffered for the want of them, but for the success with which the State authorities have run the blockade. And besides, we suppose the Confederate government has procured large supplies of clothing, medicines, &c., but we very much fear that our good luck is about to have a turn, and that blockade running, hereafter, will be attended with more disaster than anything else. Several of our steamers have been recently taken off Wilmington, and the *Journal* tells us that five steamers have just been added to the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Cape Fear. Since the closing up of the ports of Mobile and Charleston, a large business has been doing at Wilmington, and the Yankees notified us a short time since that they meant to break it up, and we see that increased vigilance has already commenced. The profits, however, are very large, and offer sufficient inducement to enterprise to continue the experiment, and despite Yankee vigilance we hope our blockade runners will continue to do a thrifty business.

Prisoners.

We have before expressed the opinion that prisoners were treated as well as the circumstances would allow, on both sides; and this impression is strengthened by late intelligence from our prisoners on Johnson's Island, Ohio. Major Blacknall tells us that the North Carolina prisoners there are well treated and well cared for, and we all know that the enemy's prisoners held by us, at Richmond and elsewhere, are as well cared for as the circumstances of the case will allow. Their rations are quite as good as those of our own soldiers and with this they ought to be satisfied.

The hitch in the matter of exchange is with the enemy and not with us. Whenever they shall express a willingness to exchange in accordance with the provisions of the cartel, we will interpose no obstacle, and the captives on both sides can be released; but so long as the enemy ask us to exchange soldiers for negroes, so long will the exchange hang fire; as we do not know *slaves* as soldiers in this war. We give the enemy all due credit for their kind treatment of our prisoners, and will reciprocate it as far as in us lies, but they must not ask us to exchange a soldier for a negro. To this we cannot agree.

Election Returns.

Smith is elected in the 1st District. Majority not ascertained, as the votes are not all in.

In the 2d Bridgers was 49 ahead at the comparing of the polls by the sheriffs on Wednesday of last week, but they were to meet on Wednesday of this week to compare the final vote, the vote of the army not being all in, and there is a probability that Yellowley is elected.

7TH DISTRICT.—The following is the vote of the 7th District, as compared at Troy on the 11th instant:

	CHRISTIAN.	ASHE.
Davidson,	678	348
Randolph,	573	238
Chatham,	741	452
Moore,	533	266
Montgomery,	397	116
Stanly,	551	155
Anson,	158	551
	3,631	2,126
	2,226	
Christian's majority,	1,505	

The 3d district is the only one in doubt, and that will be decided in a day or two. The "Conservatives" have swept the State, having obtained a majority of the votes in the army and at home.

All Quiet Below.

We have seen gentlemen up from Kinston yesterday, who represent all quiet below. No demonstration has been made from Newbern for some time past, and the impression is that the enemy have but a very small force on our coast. We hope they will remain quiet, for if they attempt to come this way some Yankee will get hurt. The Home Guard are organized and ready for action.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that faro dealing continues in that city and that a number of government officials have been fleeced lately. We never thought that the whipping post law would suppress the thing—certainly not as long as high government officials continue to patronize the "sports."

An interesting revival of religion is progressing at the Presbyterian Church in Greensboro.

From the Rapidan.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday say there is no prospect of an early engagement on the Rapidan. We do not believe, however, that they know any more about the movements of the armies than other people. The late disaster on the Rappahannock was not "expected," but it proved rather a serious affair for us. The *Whig* says:

The only report of interest that we could elicit from the army last evening, was to the effect that the Yankees were supposed to be moving in the direction of Raccoon Ford. Meade, finding it difficult to force or manœuver his way across the river, will likely determine on a "change of base."

An eye witness of the affair at Morton's Ford, Sunday, furnishes us some particulars, substantially as follows: Appearing at the Ford in considerable force, the Yankees attempted to plant artillery to cover the crossing, but the battalion of sharpshooters of Rode's Division, encamped around the ford, fell into the rifle pits adjacent, and Carter's battery, of the same Division, moved forward, and by a steady and well directed fire, made the locality too hot for the Yankees, who were compelled to abandon the attempt and fall back. Their fire was also severe, but fortunately only three of our men were wounded, two slightly, and the third, it is feared, mortally. As far as could be observed, about thirty of the enemy were killed and wounded.

Simultaneously with this attempt, feints as if designing to cross were made at Somerville Ford and a point between that and Raccoon Ford, to cover the movement at Morton's. The effort is regarded as evincing a *bona fide* intention of crossing the river.

Died in Hospital.

We are indebted to R. W. Bidgood, Chaplain of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, for the following list of North Carolina soldiers who have recently died in that hospital, with the company, regiment, date of death, &c. We cheerfully publish the list for the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased, and will thank the Chaplains, Surgeons or others connected with hospitals for any information relative to North Carolina troops that will be of interest to their friends and the public:

Privates J. A. Quinn, Co. D, 27th Reg't and W. W. Crocker, Co. H, 47th Reg't, died Nov. 8th; Corpl. D. P. Hart, Co. D, 54th, Nov. 9th; J. E. Washburne, Co. E, 44th, Nov. 10th; Private W. J. Bell, Co. K, 30th, Nov. 12th; Private K. Williams, Co. D, 26th, Nov. 13th. P. A. Carroll, 58th Va. Reg't, died in the same hospital on the 11th inst.

DIED ON THE CARS.—Jno. B. Sutphine, a private belonging to Co. D, 54th Va. Reg't, died on the cars on the N. C. Railroad, just below the Company Shops, on Wednesday night, Nov. 18th. He was on his way to his home, Willis Ridge P. O., Floyd county, Va., on furlough, and had transportation from Newnan, Ga., to Christiansburg, Va. The body was brought to Raleigh and left with Dr. Roberts, at the Wayside Hospital, for interment. His effects are in possession of Dr. Roberts, who will gladly deliver them to any one entitled to receive them.

THE "CONFEDERATE RAMS" IN FRANCE—PROSPECT OF THEIR SEIZURE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on the 26th ult., thus speaks of some steam rams, which, he alledges, are building in France for the Confederacy:

Some weeks ago it was announced in the journals of Nantes and Bordeaux that vessels-of-war were being built in those towns for an unknown destination, but which were suspected to be for the Confederates. Since then, investigations have taken place, which appears to establish the followinf facts: After the judicial decision in England, in the case of the Alexandria, several of the leading shipbuilders of France, who, till then, had resisted the offers of the Confederate agents, agreed to enter into a contract for the building of ships for the Confederate Navy and privateer service—M. Arman, member of the Legislative Corps, and the largest shipbuilder in France, taking the contract for four vessels, and another large house at Nantes a contract for two. Four of the six vessels were contracted for in April, and these four were to be finished in December; the other two were contracted for in July, and were to be delivered next spring. All of these vessels, it appears, are in a state of forwardness corresponding to the dates indicated in the contracts, and they appear also to be vessels of a very formidable character. The contracts are said to be signed by Messrs. Slidell and Erlanger—the latter paying for the vessels out of the proceeds of the fifteen million Confederate loan. But as the builders of these ships are not working from any particular enthusiasm for the Confederate cause, they exact current payments, and three millions of francs, in French money, appear to have been already paid by M. Erlanger on account.

The builders of these vessels, as agreed upon with the Confederate agents, maintain that they are for the service of the Chinese Government, and that a part of them, at least, are intended for the mail line between Shanghai and San Francisco. What a happy man must be the Emperor of China, to have all the world occupied in building him a navy without his knowledge!

THE LATE FIGHT AT ROGERSVILLE.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, who participated with the 8th Virginia cavalry in the affair at Rogersville, gives some particulars of the fight:

Nothing of any import whatever occurred until we arrived within about three miles of the Yankee camp.—The Eighth led the brigade, and the Border Rangers with Capt. H. C. Everett at its head, led the van. We soon came up with the Yankee pickets, some sixty strong, mounted and in line, ready to receive us. We never even slackened our gait for them; the Border Rangers gave one tremendous yell, and charged them; the Yankees broke in confusion and fled, our boys right in among them, cutting right and left; all went pell-mell, each trying to outrun his fellow, and all trying to ride faster than their horses could run. The race lasted thus for over two miles; when the border Rangers, having taken more prisoners than they had men, fell back on the main column to secure the prisoners. Such a spectacle of muddy faces, heads and dress was never witnessed. One would not have recognized his own brother, so disfigured were they from clods of mud thrown from the fleeing horses in front. We marched right on, never stopping a moment for any purpose till we got entirely around to the rear of the Yankees; here our regiment dismounted and was instantly thrown into line of battle. We advanced immediately and had not gone more than one hundred yards before we met the seventh Ohio Cavalry mounted. We instantly poured a volley into their ranks, gave a yell and charged, and they were scattered to the four winds, most of them falling back on their artillery. Col. Coons then formed us again, and we charged their whole force through an open field for two hundred yards, they falling back all the time. Just at this point, and while we were pressing them back at all points, Williams' brigade opened on them from the other side with artillery, and in a minute more with small arms. The Yankees seemed to be thunderstruck when Williams opened on them, and from that time seemed to possess no other desire than to get away from them; they broke in all directions, and never afterwards showed fight. A considerable number of them made directly for the river, and made good their escape, but the most of them surrendered. Many amusing incidents occurred while picking up prisoners.—Squads of twenty and thirty of them would surrender to one man. It looked quite odd to see them come in gallanted by one soldier.

The fruits of this victory are: eight hundred and forty-three live Yankees, fifteen hundred horses and mules, four fine brass rifled field pieces, with their full outfit, one thousand stand of small arms, and over forty wagons loaded with plunder of various kinds, of much value.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The Atlantic telegraph cable is certainly to be tried again. It appears that the indefatigable Mr. Cyrus Field has just come over from England to New York, bringing a specimen of the cable manufactured by Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., and Yankees are largely taking stock.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Monday says:

Our report this morning of the number of shots fired at Sumter begins with Thursday. On that day forty-four rifled shots were counted, thirty-four of which missed, and one hundred and fifty-nine mortar shells, of which ninety-two missed. The monitors fired twice, and struck the fort with both shots. A shot from the land batteries went through the flag.

The severest night bombardment to which the fort has yet been subjected, occurred on Thursday night. There was one hundred and eighty rifled shots, of which fifty-one missed, and two hundred and eighty-two mortar shells, of which one hundred and ten missed.

The casualties on Thursday were Private W. J. Haddin, Company I, 28th Georgia, killed by a fragment of a Parrott shell; Private A. J. Clinton, Company K, 17th S. C. V., killed by mortar shell; Private E. Johnson, Company C, 25th S. C. V., wounded severely in the face by a fragment of shell. All these casualties happened while the men were on post.

The monitors have been inactive for the past two or three days. On Friday seventy-four rifled shots were fired, of which nine missed, and three hundred and fifteen mortar shells, of which one hundred and twenty-eight missed. On Friday night there were one hundred and fifteen rifled shots, of which twenty-six missed. Our report, as far as relates to the number of shots, closes with Saturday, on which day twenty-one rifled shots were fired, of which nine missed, and two hundred and twenty-five mortar shells, of which ninety-six missed. On the same day Private T. J. Pound, Company K, 27th Georgia, was dangerously wounded in the thigh by a fragment of a mortar shell.

The bombardment of Saturday night and of Sunday was characterized, perhaps, by somewhat less vigor than the enemy has been lately displaying.—Still the difference was not very marked. It will be observed that the principal fire is from mortars.

Our batteries have, as usual, not been idle.

The same paper of Tuesday adds:

The drama of the siege is widening—Fort Sumter being no longer the sole centre of interest. On Friday, and for some hours on Saturday, Battery Gregg shelled Moultrie with considerable severity. Few of the shells, however, fell within the fort. Private Compton, of Captain Witherspoon's Co., 1st S. C. Infantry, was killed. Major McCauley, in preparing to leave the fort for another battery, had his carriage struck, and one of his horses killed.

Several shells were also thrown on Saturday as far as Mount Pleasant, one of them striking very near the headquarters of Gen. Ripley.

There was no bombardment of Moultrie on Sunday, but throughout the day that fort kept up a constant fire from its mortars on Morris Island.

Until Monday the monitors had left Moultrie unmolested, merely returning the occasional fire of the fort, and then moving off. On Monday morning, however, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, four monitors assaulted that work. The fire for some time on both sides was very brisk. During the action one of the monitors got aground, and in defending her the others remained probably somewhat longer than they would otherwise have done. At length the distressed vessel was made to float, and, with her consorts, withdrew about ten o'clock.

In the course of the day Battery Gregg again flung several shells at Mount Pleasant. One of them struck the wharf and did some slight damage.

Advices from Fort Sumter report the shelling on Saturday night as quite severe. Ninety-eight rifled shells were fired, of which thirty-nine missed, and two hundred and nineteen mortar shells, of which ninety missed. The casualties of the night were Private J. R. Wilson, Co. K, 27th Georgia, shoulder, slight; Private N. A. Benton, Co. A, 27th Georgia, scalp, slight; William Ment, Co. H, 27th Georgia, back, slight.

On Sunday, sixteen rifled shots were fired, of which six missed, and three hundred and twenty mortar shells, of which one hundred and fifteen missed. First Sergeant J. A. Grimball, Company D, 1st S. C. A., was severely wounded in the head, abdomen and knee by a mortar shell.

Sumter, of course, underwent its usual ordeal on Monday. Battery Gregg bombarded the fort at regular intervals throughout the day, and in the afternoon two monitors also assaulted it.

The batteries on our side reported to be in action, were Marion, Moultrie, Rutledge, Simpkins and Johnson. The number of shells thrown by all these together was three hundred and fifty-eight, while the enemy threw seven hundred and four. In this computation of the fire of the latter, every shot—whether at Sumter or Moultrie—is included.

The number of vessels reported inside the bar on Monday afternoon was twenty-seven; among them was the Ironsides, four monitors, flagship, one gunboat, two mortar hulks, one propeller transport, two tugs, and four barks.

There were twelve vessels in Stono, four in Folly river, six in Folly river creek, and sixteen in Lighthouse Inlet, including two tugs, one hospital boat, one derrick boath, one brig, and eleven schooners.

HOKE'S AND HAYS' BRIGADE IN THE LATE FIGHT.

We call the attention of our readers to the following letter from an officer in Hays' brigade, which we find in the Richmond *Sentinel* of Tuesday. So far from deserving censure, the officers and men of Hoke's and Hays' brigades should receive praise for their heroic, if not successful defence against overwhelming numbers:

SOMERVILLE FORD, Nov. 11, 1863.—In the publication of reports concerning the recent engagement at Rappahannock Bridge, some of the Richmond papers have made several mistakes, which, if you will permit me, I will essay to correct in the columns of your valuable journal. In the first place, the attack of the enemy was not a surprise to the brigade on picket, as has been erroneously stated. The Yankee infantry made their oppearance in front of our works on the north side of the river, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 7th instant, and half an hour afterwards formed a line of battle and threw forward skirmishers. As soon as this occurred, Colonel Penn, commanding Hays' Louisiana brigade, (General Hays being absent as a member of a court of inquiry) despatched a message to Major-Gen. Early, apprising him of the fact.

Gen. Early's troops were at least six miles distant from the river—the nature of the country being such as not to admit of their encamping nearer—and consequently they did not reach the scene of action until 4½ o'clock in the afternoon; the final charge of the enemy did not take place until an hour later. You will perceive, Mr. Editor, by this statement, that the brigade on picket was not surprised. The fact is that a sufficient number of troops could not have been placed in our intrenchments to have successfully resisted the powerful force the enemy brought against them—their contracted limits not admitting of more than two brigades occupying them, while the ground in front was admirably adapted to the concentration of a very heavy force of the enemy, and to his placing of artillery in favorable and commanding positions.

The number of men that Meade brought to the attack is estimated by competent authorities at 20,000; we had to oppose them about 1,800 men, and one battery of four pieces. Our forces on the north bank of the river consisted of Hays' and Hoke's brigades of infantry and Green's Louisiana battery. The enemy had an unusually heavy line of skirmishers and three lines of battle five times the length of the line of our works, while on our right a very strong force advanced against our left column of [illegible]. Three batteries opened upon us at very short range. The enemy came up to the attack on our right and centre without firing scarcely a shot; our men fired most vigorously, but with coolness and deliberation, and the enemy's skirmishers, as soon as they came within range, melted away before the storm of balls that were poured upon them. On came the enemy's first line of battle, and hundreds of Yankees bit the dust before it had ascended half the way up the hill, when, shattered and disorganized, the remainder cried out that they surrendered.

Closely behind, not twenty paces distant pressed the second line, which charged our works with great impetuosity—their daring obviously having been stimulated by whisky; again and again, were they hurled back from the trenches, our men fighting most stubbornly with clubbed muskets, and, in many instances, with their fists; but the third line of Yankees coming up, our gallant fellows were overpowered by the weight of numbers, and were compelled to yield. As soon as the enemy got within our works, they formed a line diagonally with our trenches, and marched upon the flank of our left wing, consisting of the 5th and 7th Louisiana Regiments, and three regiments of Hoke's brigade—at the same time, heavy masses of Yankees advanced upon the front. Thus hemmed in, and with a swift flowing river in their rear, our men were forced to surrender. Behind the centre of our works, a narrow pontoon bridge spanned the stream; over this a number of our men escaped, while a few swam the river. Our loss amounted to about fourteen hundred men and four pieces of artillery.—Among the captured, were Col. Godwin, commanding Hoke's brigade; Col. D. B. Penn, of the 7th, Capt. Gurman, commanding the 8th, and Capt. John G. Angell, commanding the 5th Louisiana regiments. The many friends in Richmond of the gallant Col. Penn, will rejoice to learn that he was unhurt. Col. Monaghan and Maj. Manning, of the 6th, and Lieut. Col. Terry, of the 7th Louisiana regiments, escaped by swimming.

Green's battery, under command of Lt. Moore, fought splendidly, the artillerists remaining at their guns until the enemy had charged into the works and took them prisoners. Gen. Hays, who came up at 4 o'clock and assumed command, had a very narrow escape, being at one time surrounded by the enemy, but putting spurs to his horse he dashed through them and rode across the bridge under a shower of bullets. Col. Peck, of the 9th regiment escaped in the same manner. The loss of the enemy was very severe, his dead and wounded literally covering the field in front of our works.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to say in conclusion, that there are a few hundred of Hays' Louisianians remaining, who, with ardor undamped by recent misfortunes, with hearts hopeful of future success, and with hands ready at all times to strike for the glorious cause for which they have already fought and suffered so much, will be heard from again, and will make their mark before this war comes to a termination. That they have hitherto done their duty, the Generals who commanded at Manassas, Front Royal, Fredericksburg, Coal Harbor, Winchester, Gettysburg, and other hard fought battles, will attest.

A GRAND SHODDY WEDDING IN WASHINGTON—JENKINS'S DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFAIR.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, a millionaire since the war by shoddy contracts, was married in Washington on Thursday night last, to Miss Kate Chase, "the eldest and accomplished" daughter of Secretary Chase, of the Treasury. The Jenkins of the Washington *Chronicle* gives the following account of the wedding. Shoddy was in all its glory:

The invitations to the wedding were as strictly private as it was possible to be in consideration of the high social position occupied by both the parties. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, some five hundred invited guests were assembled at the mansion of Secretary Chase, between the hours of half-past eight and two o'clock. The representatives of the newspaper press, with one or two exceptions, and these personal friends of the Senator and Secretary Chase, were, on this occasion, non-recipients of cards of invitation.

The reputation of ex-Governor Sprague, not alone as Executive officer of the State of "Little Rhody" and as a statesman, but as a brave and gallant soldier, is world wide. The part he took in defence of the Capital in July, 1861, at the first battle of Bull Run, is known to all our readers. At this battle he personally commanded a Rhode Island brigade, and behaved with great gallantry. Subsequently to this he was conspicuous upon Gen. McClellan's staff during the Peninsula campaign. Besides these personal acts of merit in the field, Senator Sprague has on numerous occasions bequeathed a large proportion of his immense wealth to the organizing, equipping, and supporting the soldiers from his own State, and by his personal influence and example has, up to the present time, encouraged a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Miss Kate Chase, the bride of the distinguished Senator, is a lady possessed of those rare virtues of heart and mind which can alone be recognized and appreciated by those who are daily thrown in contact with her; and it is the modest retirement of her own home that these graces sparkle and radiate like gems of dazzling splendor. Modests and retiring in her manners, yet blending withal a dignity and ease that singles her out to the least observant eye as a woman endowed with a nobility of heart, fitting her for any position in life, no matter how exalted.

During the day everything had been properly arranged for the reception of the guests. A roll of matting had been run from the main entrance down the steps to the carriage steps. Shortly after dark a large crowd of all sexes, ages and conditions, began to assemble around the mansion of Secretary Chase. They were very good-natured, as large crowds generally are, and waited patiently for the arrival of the first carriage. About 7½ o'clock it drove up to the door, the occupants alighted and proceeded within. Shortly another arrived, and then another, and soon a continous line of carriages ranged along E street, from Seventh street to near Fifth street. As one after the other discharged their inmates, some spicy and good-natured remarks were passed by the eager crowd in attendance. Much anxiety was manifested for the appearance of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. President Lincoln did not arrive until half-past eight o'clock. He came in his private carriage, without escort and alone. The carriages were arranged all around the square and completely blockaded the passage way; but little or no confusion occurred.

As we have said before, the marriage took place at half-past eight o'clock. At that hour the bride and groom entered the room, followed by the following named ladies and gentlemen acting as bridesmaids and groomsmen: Miss Chase, sister to Miss Kate Chase; Miss Skinner, niece of the Secretary, and Miss Nichols, niece of Gov. Sprague, Maj. H. Baldwin, of Gen. Stahl's staff; Capt. Hayes, of Gen. McDowell's staff, and Capt. Ives, Fleet Captain of the Potomac Flotilla.

The parties having ranged themselves at the head of the room, the marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in the chaste, beautiful and impressive language of the Episcopal faith. Among the five or six hundred guests the intensest silence prevailed, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the parents of the bride stepped forward and saluted her with a kiss. Then followed the scene of joyous congratulation incident to such an occasion, which promised to occupy the best portion of the night before finished.

Miss Chase was dressed in a gorgeous white velvet dress, with an extended train and [illegible] a rich lace veil. But little or no other ornament was perceived upon her person. The Senator was clad in a rich suit of black cloth, with the usual additions of a white silk vest.

Among the dignitaries of the evening we noticed the President, Abraham Lincoln, together with all the members of the Cabinet—Messrs Stanton, Bates and others. Of the Foreign Ministers there were present Lord Lyons and Count Mercier. The British and French legations were also represented. The military was represented by Major-Generals Halleck, Auger, McDowell, and other officers of lesser note.

Senators Wilson, and Conness, of California, were also noticed during the course of the evening. Hon. Simon Cameron and his two daughters were also conspicuous among the hosts of guests assembled on the occasion, together with President Garrett and Wm. Prescot Smith.

At half-past eleven o'clock the dancing (the Lancers) commenced in the dining room. Miss Kate Chase led off with Hon. R. C. Persons, ex-Consul to Rio Janerio, as her partner. The young and beautiful daughter of Gen. McDowell was singled out among the crowd for her very fine dancing.

Among the belles of the evening was the daughter of the Brazilian Minister, whose beauty was the cynosure of all eyes.

During the evening the Marine band, which discoursed most excellent music, performed a superb wedding march, especially written for the occasion and dedicated to Miss Kate Chase.

The banquet, which occurred at a late hour in the evening, was a most sumptuous affair, and the tables and viands were of the choicest description imaginable. The greatest hilarity prevailed on all sides and mirth and merriment were the order of the evening.

Towards midnight the guest commenced to depart and the scene that occurred outside the mansion, as the carriages drove up the sidewalk and rolled off with their occupants, was a varied and animated one.

The marriage of Miss Chase and Senator Sprague last evening passed off with the greatest eclat, and nothing occufred to mar the festivity of the occasion. Notwithstanding the high social position and extensive wealth of the twain thus united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the entire affair was destitute of all the vulgarity of show and glitter which is so frequently the concomitants of such procedures. Everything seemed planned with a view to the comfort of the guests alone, and there was nothing calculated to offend the eye or taste.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

CAMP 6TH N. C. REG'T,
Nov. 16th, 1863.

EDITOR PROGRESS—*Sir*:—Please insert in the list of casualties from this regiment the names of C. F. Webb and Sergeant Major Q. T. Anderson, wounded, and Adjutant C. Mebane, wounded.

Very respectfully your obed't serv't,
RICH. WAT. YORK,
Capt. 6th N. C. Reg't.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONCERT!

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS INVITED to an entertainment to be given this evening at the Town Hall, by Mr. J. M. ALLISON, the blind reliever. All lovers of a good song should be present.

For particulars see small bills. Nov 20

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. CO.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with the great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has before every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments are made. Subscriptions will be received by George Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Haigh, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

Nov 20-8t

Sentinel, Dispatch and Examiner, Richmond; Journal, Wilmington; Bulletin, Charlotte, and State Journal, Raleigh, copy eight times each and send bills to Kemp P. Battle, Raleigh.

RUNAWAY—$150 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL GIVE A REWARD OF $150 for the recovery of his negro woman AMELIA, who absconded from his premises on Wednesday morning, November 11th. The said woman is about 22 or 23 years old, very black, large long face, about 5 feet 5 inches high, inclined to be fleshy, and would weigh 150 or 160 pounds. She has a large scar on her right [illegible] and another large scar around one of her arms, near the wrist, caused, she said, by a burn. She is an excellent spinner and believed to be a good weaver, and she was a good field hand. She took several dresses of homespun and a dark calico; wore a white frock and pair of new shoes. She was purchased in Moore a few months since, and said she was raised in Montgomery C., where she has a child and other relatives. She believed to have taken the line of the North Carolina road, and may be loitering in some of the villages on, or made for Raleigh, where she has acquaintances. Any person arresting said woman and confining that I can get her shall receive the above reward.

E. B. DRAKE,
Statesville, N. C.

Nov 20-eodtf

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is on the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a Dwelling and all usual out-buildings. This Place is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society good. The reputation of Bertie county lands I know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, is enough guarantee to the purchaser without details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JOHN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

B. HENNEBERT.

Nov 20-1m*

AUCTION SALES, SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
10 boxes Chewing Tobacco, different brands.
5 boxes Moore & Linch's Snuff.
A lot of Shorts and Wheat Bran.
1 good Grindstone.
1 keg Spanish Brown.
A great variety of new Hardware and other articles.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

Nov 20-1t*

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE SEVERAL valuable work and brood Mares, and a pair of No. 1 Mules. Among them is a very fine blooded Colt, that has an excellent Morgan Colt, which will be sold with the Mare. Apply to

H. L. OWEN,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Nov 20-4t

Standard copy four times and send bill.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND five acres, two miles from Manson Depot, in Warren, county, N. C. There is some Log Cabins, Barns, Trees, &c., on the premises. Terms cash.

R. D. PASCHALL,
Manson Post Office, N. C.

Nov 20-1w

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov 20-2t

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.